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digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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do not dance as do the English, French or Germans. The author admits that American dancing is graceful, but it is different, therefore amusing. Just why the fact that our street cars have the

should be made the subject of ridicule is hard to see. Is it any more humorous

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Home Department.

EVERY MOTHER

Will be interested
in the announce-
ment made upon
the fourth page re-
garding the Maine
Farmer.

THE RECOMPENSE.

We never give, but giving, get again—
There is no burden that we may not bear.
Our sweetest love is always sweetest pain,
And yet the recompense, the recompense is
there.

Who weeps, yet worships some sweet, silent
star
Even through his tears shall catch uplifting
light.
We grow to what our aspirations are—
Look up, oh soul, and be a star to-night.

Who pours his heart out to some flower rare
On scabbles clift above a saltless sea
Shall drink its perfume, if he lingers there
Until his very soul that flower shall be.

Who bares his head, when God's star-altars
rise
And who tries to probe in prose their mys-
tery,
Even with the act, claims kindred with the
skies.

We are the wish of all we will to be.
Who lives his love through death and ruthless
ruth,
Yet ne'er shall clasp and kiss her in leal,
Shall wedded be in spirit and in truth—
We are the deed of all we think and feel.

We never give, but giving, get again—
There is no burden that we may not bear.
Our sweetest love is always sweetest pain,
And yet the recompense—the recompense is
there.

—John Trotwood Moore.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

A Criticism.

Americans always take a deep interest
in the opinion of foreigners concerning
them and their country. Every traveler
is invited by some enterprising magazine
to contribute his impressions of Amer-
ica. Very few published notes, however,
from the time of Dickens to the present
day have afforded much food for vanity.
"America and the Americans," is per-
haps the barest, if it is in some respects
the truest judgment that has ever been
offered.

The key note of the book seems to be
that Americans differ in many respects
from Frenchmen, therefore they are to
be condemned and ridiculed. The book
is written in a humorous vein, and every-
thing unusual excites the author's mirth
and sarcasm. One is reminded of a
company of rustics who have just had
their first sight of a man in Oriental
costume. Nothing can exceed their
mirth, ridicule and insult. They have
never seen anything like it before.

The opening chapter contains a tirade
against the Jews in New York City.
Taking as the major premise the French-
man's opinion that a Jew is a bad man,
it is easy to arrive at his conclusion.
Just why one should criticize New York
because a leading magazine or newspaper
is published by a Jew, is hard to see, if
the publication itself is as worthy as its
American rivals.

The author has a preconceived idea of
what a country which has had a hundred
years of free government ought to be.
Strange to say, America falls short of
this ideal, and he condemns the govern-
ment and the people right and left. Men
and women here are not perfect; he finds
superficiality, snobs, people with bad
manners, people who cannot spell cor-
rectly. Surely such things ought not to
be in a republic! At every turn he states
that the people are not democratic, they
love titles, they are forming an aristoc-
racy of wealth; but when he finds
evidence of democracy, he condemns it
even more. The easy access to the Pres-
ident strikes horror to his soul! Ameri-
can equality in travel excites his disgust;
the independent American servant is the
target at every turn.

The writer makes merry over the fact
that he is invited to a dinner and sits be-
side the weavers' or tanner's son or the
hotel keeper's wife, although he pro-
fesses to admire the wonderful rise of
the common people. He is looking for
equality and cannot find it. He states
that he considers the American quiet
Sunday an infringement on the rights of
the poor man. American ideas of Sab-
bath keeping, with their "squeamish
modesty" in regard to nude art, are an
evidence of hypocrisy, easily recogniz-
able when the pension abuses are remem-
bered. American standards of social
purity are laughed at, because he thinks
standards of commercial honesty are
low. American civility to women is
explained by two facts; the effect of the
climate, and "a certain artificial religious
sentiment."

The writer states that he sees no re-
sults of our free education and public
libraries. Two facts are cited to prove
this. One is that in Mass., the state of
free schools and libraries, he saw more
idle youths about the railway stations
than elsewhere; the other, that the pres-
ent generation has produced no Emerson
or Longfellow. Are we to suppose he
thinks Emerson and Longfellow did not
have the privilege of free schools and
libraries, or that if there were no schools
and libraries, there would be no idle
youths about the railway stations? He
notes the independence of women in a
very platitudinous way. There is a note of
fear and abashed innocence in his tirade.
"A man ought to be the head of his
house; women ought to be made to
obey."

The book bristles with humorous epis-
odes. It is humorous that Americans do
not dance as do the English, French or
Germans. The author admits that
American dancing is graceful, but it is
different, therefore amusing. Just why
the fact that our street cars have the
custom of stopping at certain corners
should be made the subject of ridicule is
hard to see. Is it any more humorous

"I GAVE little thought to my health," writes Mrs. Wm. V.
BELL, 230 N. Walnut St., Canton, O., to Mrs. Pink-
ham. "until I found myself unable to attend to my
household duties."

"I had had many days of not feeling well and my monthly
suffering, and a good deal of backache,
but I thought all women had these
things and did not complain."

"I had doctored for some time, but
no medicine seemed to help me, and my
physician thought it best for me to go
to the hospital for local treatment. I
had read and heard so much of your

THOUGHT- LESS WOMEN

Vegetable Compound that I made up
my mind to try it. I was troubled with
falling of the womb, had sharp pains in
ovaries, leucorrhoea and painful menses.
I was so weak and dizzy that I would
often have severe fainting spells. I
took in all several bottles of Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and
Blood Purifier and used the
Sanative Wash, and am now in
good health. I wish others
to know of the wonderful
good it has done me, and
have many friends taking it
now. Will always give your
medicine the highest praise."

Mrs. A. TOLLE, 1946 Hil-
ton St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—
I was very thin and my
friends thought I was in con-
sumption. Had continual
headaches, backache and
falling of womb, and my eyes
were affected. Every one
noticed how poorly I looked
and I was advised to take
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-
table Compound. One bottle
relieved me, and after tak-
ing eight bottles am now a
healthy woman; have gained
in weight 35 pounds to 140
pounds, and everyone asks what makes me so stout."



in weight 35 pounds to 140
pounds, and everyone asks what makes me so stout."

than the English custom of all vehicles
turning to the left? Everywhere he criti-
cizes the manners of men who have risen
to places of renown by their own efforts.
Great importance is laid on the fact that
many such men can not write a note of
invitation correctly. It is manners, not
morals, that the Frenchman is looking
for. Most unjust are his condemnations
of the churches, when he claims that they
are exclusive; most unfair his charges of
religious snobbery. His claim that only
the Catholics and the Salvation
Army have any influence with the middle
and lower classes may be taken as a
sample of his breadth and penetration.

The writer finds "social snobbery in
New York, intellectual snobbery in Bos-
ton, and painful superficiality in Chic-
ago." Only once does he see or under-
stand the real American. He meets the
shrewd western yankee in a country
store, and admits that France has nothing
like him, and that the destiny of the
country is safe in his hands. The writ-
er's three great criticisms of Americans
are: they are extravagant, their manners
are bad.

The book contains much food for
thought. It is well to have our atten-
tion called to the abuse of free speech
and the public press. American extrava-
gance, the good natured endurance of
municipal mismanagement and public
robbery, the spoiled American child, are
justly condemned. However, many of
the dark prophecies of impending evil
are rather amusing. We look across the
Atlantic and see in the exposures of the
Dreyfus case, the supremacy of the
army, and the many furious uprisings of
France. This Frenchman sees in Amer-
ica, extravagance, easy going tolerance
of evil, and abused liberties, menaces to
America. Which is right? Both per-
haps. Evils threaten, but there are dor-
mant powers for good in both American
and French characters; which will over-
come the evil?

ELIZABETH WESTON.

TO KEEP MICE OUT OF THE HOUSE.

An acquaintance has devised so simple
a method by which a house may be built
mouse proof, that I wish to pass the idea
on. It is, of course, intended to be used
in a common farm dwelling.

Let me use his words in explaining
the matter: "Extend the floor to the out-
side sheathing; then, before lathing, lay
one course of brick on the floor, back of
the mop boards (baseboards) between
studding. The brick being four inches
wide, the same as the studing, will com-
pletely fill the space so that it will be
impossible for a mouse to get into the
walls of the house."

Besides being a protection against
mice, it is quite a protection against fire,
as it shuts off the draught. The way
most houses are built they are a paradise
for mice, and burn like kindling if they
once catch fire; for if the fire starts be-
low, there is nothing to prevent the
flames from shooting clear to the top,
while if a floor with brick on top of it is
served, there would not be such a
draught and the fire could not burn so
fast. If brick are not handy, coarse
mortar may be used, and will be just as
good."

As I understand this idea, it is to be
worked out on both the lower floor and
upper one, too, (providing there are but
the two stories to the house, and if there
are more the same may be repeated from
story to story). It is certain that any-
one who has once been troubled with a
house overrun with mice can see the
utility of this scheme.

It would not be such a serious matter
to remove a little lath near the base-
boards and have the bricks inserted. It
would make some trouble and expense,
but in the long run it would pay, when
one comes to consider how much damage
mice do to clothing and all sorts of per-
ishable things likely to be stored in a
house.—Rose Seelye-Miller, in House-
keeper.

DOES COFFEE AGREE WITH YOU?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure
grain. O. J. writes: "The first time I made
Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it for
one week nothing would induce me to go back
to coffee. It nourishes and feeds the system.
The children can drink it freely and to great
benefit. It is the strengthening substance of
pure grain. Get a package to-day from your
grocer, follow the directions in making it and
you will have a delicious and healthful table
beverage for old and young." 16 and 25c.

HOW A CHILD SHOULD BE TRAINED.

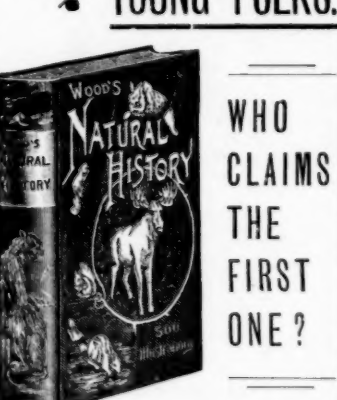
"The child is born," says Superintendent
Powell of the Washington Public
Schools in *Answers* for October, "with
as strong an impulse to know and to do
as is the impulse to eat, to see and enjoy.
They are identical. It is alike his nature
to receive and to give. It is as necessary
for him to give as to get. He is born in-
to the present altruistic ideas and we
need only cultivate him to make him an
altruistic citizen. The true method of
education is that by which nothing is
forced upon him, by which everything is
brought to him naturally, easily and lov-
ingly. The mind grows by its own exer-
cise, as the body grows, and when the
conditions of development are under-
stood and met, health and happiness are
a part of the process. We take these
children by the hand and lead them into
society. Instead of putting them on a
bench and forcing them to commit to
memory the A, B, C's, we take them to
the woods and fields, the Smitsonian,
the park, to Congress, the factories, the
market, and the Zoological Garden. I am
now speaking of the younger child-
ren, whose interpreting nuclei are
starting; when these have been estab-
lished, we give them also the experience
of others."

"We study the government of this city
in our primary schools. In the first
place, we study school government.
Who is the superintendent? Who pays
him? How much money does he get?
Then the next step. Who appoints the
superintending principals? Who is our
teacher? Why should we mind her?
Whom must she mind? She must mind
the superintendent, the principals and
the Board of Education. And the Board
of Education must mind whom? The
members are appointed by the Commis-
sioners, and the Commissioners are ap-
pointed by the President, and the Presi-
dent is elected by the people."

Young Folks.

A CHANCE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WHO
CLAIMS
THE
FIRST
ONE?



Sent Free for 4 New Subscribers
at \$1.00, Paid One Year in
Advance.

350 pages; 500 engravings.

The BOOK for BOYS.

THE LITTLE GIRL WITH A COMPANY
FACE.

Once on a time, in a far away place,
Lived a queer little girl with a company face,
And no one outside of her family knew
Of her every day face, or supposed she had
two.

The change she could make with wondrous
celerity.
For practice had lent her surprising dexterity.
But at last it changed, on an unlucky day
(Or lucky, perhaps, I would much better say),
To her dismal disfigure, and complete con-
sternation.
She failed to effect the desired transforma-
tion!
And a caller, her teacher, Miss Agatha Mason,
Surprised her with half of her company face
on.
And half of her every day face peeping out.
Showing one grimy tear track and half of a
pout.

Contrasting amazingly with the sweet smile
That shone on her "Company" side all the
while.
The caller no sooner had hurried away
Than up to her room the girl flew in dismay;
And after a night spent in solemn reflection
On the folly of features that can't bear inspec-
tion.
She came down to breakfast and walked to
her place,

Calm, sweet and serene, with her company
face.
Thenceforward she wore it, day out and day
in.
Till you really might think 'twould be worn
very thin;
But, strange to relate, it grew more bright
and gay,
And her relatives think 'twas a red-letter
day.
When the greatly astonished Miss Agatha
Mason
Surprised her with half of her company face
on.
—St. Nicholas.

FOR THE MASTER'S USE.

A Parable.
The writing desk lay open. Its owner
had been called away in the act of begin-
ning an important letter. On it were
laid a sheet of note-paper and an en-
velope, beside it stood the ink-bottle,
and close by lay a pen, the blotting-
paper, and the pen-wiper.

The silence of the room was broken by
a low, rustling sound. It was the Note-
paper speaking to his companions.
"You needn't look so consequential,"
it said, scornfully; "it is on me the letter
will be written."

"Yes," said the Pen, "but you forget
it is I who write it."

"And you forget," said the Ink, "that
you couldn't write without me."

"You needn't boast," said the Ink-
bottle, "for where would you be only
that I hold you safe?"

"It is ridiculous of you all to be so
conceited," interposed the Blotting-
paper. "Only for me what a mess you
would all be in."

"And may I ask," said the Envelope,
"where would be the use of any of you
if I did not cover the letter, bear the
direction, and take it safely where it is
to go?"

"But it is I who write the direction on
you," snapped the Pen.

"And I! And I!" screamed they all.
"Dear sirs, please stop quarreling,"
gently said the little Pen-wiper, who had
not spoken yet.

"What have you to say?" asked the
Pen, contemptuously. "You are nothing
but a door-mat;" and he laughed at his
own wit.

"Even if I am only a door-mat," said
the Pen-wiper humbly, "only for me
you would be so rough with dried ink
you couldn't be used. And that is all
any of us are good for—just to be used.
We might all stay here for the rest of
our lives, and not all of us put together
could write that letter. It is only the
hand of our Master can do that. We
must be content to be used, each for
what we are good for."

"I believe he's right," said the En-
velope, and Note-paper together.

"Yes," said the Ink. "It was foolish
of us to forget that we can do nothing
unless we are used and we each owe
something to the other."

"True enough," murmured the Ink-
bottle, "for what use would I be if you
were not in me?"

"Yes, to be sure," said the Blotting-
paper, "we ought to have thought of
that."

"Indeed, yes; and I'm sure I beg your
pardon, Mr. Pen-wiper, for calling you a
door-mat. We must work together to be
of use," said the Pen, in a very humble
voice.

"Please don't mention it," said the
little Pen-wiper, blushing a deeper crim-
son, "but I do think we would all be
wappier if we would just do our own
part of the work, the best way we can,
without being jealous, or trying to make
little of each other."

As he spoke, their owner re-entered
the room, and silence fell. The Pen was
taken up, dipped in the Ink, and passed
to and fro on the Note-paper; the Blot-
ting-paper pressed on it; the letter
placed in the Envelope; the address
written; the Pen wiped on the Pen-
wiper.

"We have each done our part," mur-
mured the Ink, after the letter had been
carried away.

"Yes," said the Pen, "and without
our Master we could have done nothing
at all." —British Messenger.

"A REAL MOTHER'S BOY."

Sitting in a rapidly-filling audience-
room in Cambridge, not long ago, I
watched the Harvard boys who were
that night to speak for prizes. One or
two of them I knew well. But there
were seven or eight who, by their words
and looks and manner, were yet to intro-
duce themselves to me and many others.

This is what I noticed:
One tall, slim fellow sat at the end of
the front seat where they sat laughing
and chatting rather nervously, I fancied,
waiting for the hour to arrive and their
"turn" to begin. Suddenly he looked
around. His boyish gaze raked all the
middle row of seats till it reached the
one next mine, and there rested on a
sweet-faced, brown-haired lady whose
tender, steady glance had never wandered
from him. He got up hastily and
stepped over one or two yet empty seats
till he could speak to her.

"Nervous mother? If not—much!
See here. If I'm all right when I go on,
I'll look to you—full—an instant before
I speak. Then you won't worry."

A brilliant, reassuring smile ended the
pretty, thoughtful speech, and he turned
to go back, then faced about again. I
overheard the whispered sentence and
saw the sweet, smiling glow of the lips
that mutely answered him.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and
a mild and effective laxative they are simply won-
derful. My mother and I were bothered with
acid stomach and our breath was very bad. After
taking a few boxes of Cascarets, we were improved
and our breath is a great help in the family."
—J. W. BELL, 1137 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

FREE MEDICINES AND APPLIANCE

To any honest man who may try them a reasonable time.

If he is pleased with the result, he is to keep and pay for them. If he is dissatisfied, he has simply to return the appliance and remainder of medicine to us, and that ends the transac-



Our treatment is so sure to give bodily strength, to remove impediments to marriage, to stop unhealthy losses, to bring natural development and tone to every portion of the body, and to restore to weak men the feelings and buoyancy of youth, that we gladly make this offer in good faith.

If you are interested and in earnest, write your name and address in the blank form below, cut out the coupon and mail it to

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
66 NIACARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SIRS:—As per statement in Augusta, Me., Maine Farmer, you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Appliance and Remedies to reliable men on trial and approval without expense—no payment to be made in advance—no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also mail sealed, free, your new medical book for men.

(FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS IN FULL.)

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Your
Old Self
Behind.

(38)

Elmwood French Coach Stud.

PROPERTY OF

J. S. SANBORN, LEWISTON JUNCT., ME.

Half-bred harness horses, ready for city work, always

on hand, in pairs or singly, of solid colors.

IMPORTED STALLIONS FOR SERVICE:

Gemare 134, Lothaire 979, Telemaque 515.

PURE BRED YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

SPECIAL OFFER. I will offer to purchase foals sired by my stallions Gemare or Lothaire, from mares approved by us, which mares must be sound and healthy and of good conformation, foals to be delivered at my stock farm when five months old, sound and without blemish, and in good, healthy, growing condition.

J. S. SANBORN, Lewiston Jct., Me.

TABLE "NATTAINAH"
TELEPHONE, 2862 CORTLANDT.

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MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
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DUNLOP, MUIR & CO.

Kennebec Steamboat COMPANY.

Portland, Me.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sept. 30th, 1899, steamer will have the following schedule:—
H. S. Gardner's, Richmond 4, 20, and Bath at 6, on Mondays.
H. S. Gardner's, Richmond 4, 20, and Bath at 6, on Tuesdays.
H. S. Gardner's, Richmond 4, 20, and Bath at 6, on Wednesdays.
H. S. Gardner's, Richmond 4, 20, and Bath at 6, on Thursdays.
H. S. Gardner's, Richmond 4, 20, and Bath at 6, on Fridays.
H. S. Gardner's, Richmond 4, 20, and Bath at 6, on Saturdays.
H. S. Gardner's, Richmond 4, 20, and Bath at 6, on Sundays.

[illegible][illegible]

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to the several persons named in the within recited petition, and that they be and they are, to appear before the Judge of the County of Augusta, on the 1st day of August, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer to the said petition, and to show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted. And it is further ORDERED, That the said petition be taken up for consideration by the Judge of the County Court to be held at Augusta, on the 4th day of October, next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted. And it is further ORDERED, That the said petition be taken up for consideration by the Judge of the County Court to be held at Augusta, on the 4th day of October, next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, Register. 49

DEATH TO LIFE, on Books Free. D. J. LAURENCE, 354 P. O. Box 3, Appomattox, Va.

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master.
 OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer.
 F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Lecturer.
 ELLIOTT COOK, Vassalboro.
State Secretary.
 E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee.
 OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
 E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
 HON. B. F. BRIGGS, Auburn.
 L. W. JOSE, Dexter.
 D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.
Boys' Grange, East Eddington.

Grange Gatherings.
 Oct. 21—Cumberland Pomona, Gorham.
 Oct. 25—Penobscot Pomona, Corinth.
 Oct. 26—Sagadahoc Pomona, Richmond.
 Nov. 2—Piscataquis Pomona, So. Sangerville.
 Nov. 8—Kennebec Pomona, China.
 Nov. 10—York Pomona, Cornish.
 Nov. 12—Sagadahoc Pomona, Woolwich.

Capital grange received three applications at its last meeting.

Reports of some important grange gatherings and Pomona are crowded out this week, but will appear in our next.

G. M. Twitchell will speak at Exeter grange hall, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 21, subject, "The Patron as a Citizen." The public are cordially invited to be present.

Somerset Pomona held a very interesting and profitable session with Victor grange, Fairfield, Oct. 10. One of the valuable addresses will be given in the Farmer next week.

West Bath grange will net \$200 from its recent fair. Among other sources of revenue the ladies of the grange disposed of nearly \$100 worth of their cook books, and calls for them are still coming in.

We regret being obliged to condense any of the valuable grange reports coming to our table but find it impossible to give them entire. Send along all grange items and help make the grange page of greatest possible service to the order.

Palmyra grange fair was a pronounced success in every respect, as it deserved to be after the good work done by the committee. The show of farm stock and crops was large and fine, beyond the expectations of any and equalling many of the more pretentious fairs of the state.

Will you not aid in extending the circle of readers of the Maine Farmer the coming year? Remember we will send the paper from now until Jan. 1, 1901, for only one dollar. Such an offer is not to be neglected. Help roll up the Farmer list to 20,000 and so swell the influence of the grange page.

The 34 and 4th degrees were conferred upon three candidates for admission to Exeter grange, on Sat. evening, Oct. 14. Following the work and bountiful harvest feast, came the discussion of a question in regard to the most profitable stock to keep, methods of feeding, etc., and the usual features of a pleasing grange entertainment. There were 81 members present. Much interest was manifested in the meetings of this grange, and new members are added each month.

Dexter grange conferred the last degrees on three candidates, Oct. 14, doing the work with their degree team, and in a very creditable manner. Patrons were present from Parkman, East Sangerville and Corinth. Bro. Coburn of Parkman spoke in very flattering terms of the manner in which the team performed the work.

Dexter grange has just held the most successful fair in its history, both in quality of the exhibition and financial results. Every one was surprised at the show of fruit, two long tables being filled. The babies came in great numbers, there being thirty-nine on exhibition. Some over twenty prizes were awarded.

October 7th, several members of Norland grange, East Livermore, with six span of horses and a road machine did good work on the land they are laying out for a park, Sister Jonathan Pike volunteering to get a good dinner for them. Saturday, Oct. 14th, Rev. E. T. Whittemore and Bro. Charles Roberts with others, discussed the question of what benefit the Spanish war has been to the United States, also enjoyed a paper by Miss Kate Furbush, the Maine botanist, who is a member of this grange. Norland grange attended in a body the M. E. church in that place, Oct. 15th, and listened to a harvest sermon by the pastor, Rev. D. C. Abbott. A harvest concert was given by the Sabbath school.

The union meeting of Chelsea, Windsor, Whitefield and Pittsburg was held with the latter grange Saturday, Oct. 7th. The day was fine and a goodly number of patrons assembled, including several from West Alna grange, Lincoln county. The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M., worthy Master E. A. Lapham in the chair. All were glad to meet with Bro. Lapham as he has been confined to the house nearly all summer with an attack of rheumatism. After music and routine business the question appointed for discussion was taken up, "What are the Leading Elements of Success in Farming?" opened by Bro. W. T. Searies of Chelsea, followed by Bro. J. A. Kenney, E. A. Lapham, J. B. Ripley, Lecturer May Marston and others. After quite a discussion recess was declared for dinner and all repaired to the lower hall where the time was pleasantly spent until the Master's gavel called to order for the afternoon exercises. The meeting was then put in charge of the lecturers and select readings were given by Sisters Knight, Ripley, Scott, Watson and others, and reading the "Grange Gleaner" by Ida Searies of Chelsea. At the close the question was again taken up, several more members having arrived, and discussed by Bro. B. F. Fuller, Knight and many others. The worthy master gave his experience in growing pears and Sister Watson was called upon to tell how to grow grapes. The master appointed Mrs. Nellie Pow-

ers to prepare a paper for the next union meeting, which will be held the first Saturday in November. After music by the choir the meeting was closed in form.

HOW MAY OUR SCHOOLS BE IMPROVED BY THE TEACHERS THE COMING YEAR?

[Essay read at Kennebec Pomona, Albion, Sept. 15, by Mrs. Ella Kennedy, Clinton.]

John Billings says, "Children are like bolts, it takes a different plaster to bring each one to a head."

It is the same with our schools. To be a first-class teacher, one should be a genius, an inventor; one able to tell a good story and laugh a good hearty laugh; she should possess a good moral character, tact in directing pupils, energy, enthusiasm, good manners, skill in instructing, power to stimulate pupils to their best, and also, a genuine love for children. "Order is Heaven's first law, without which nothing is complete." But you may lay down rules, read educational journals, attend Normal schools, summer schools, get all the knowledge you can; then, after all you must use your ingenuity and inventive powers.

The requirements of one school are not like those of another. We understand that there are underlying principles which will apply to all. Teachers, for the benefit of their schools should carry upon their faces, when they enter the schoolroom, just such an expression as will reflect their work. For pupils are like mirrors, you will see your own face reflected in theirs. Never show pupils to see that they can annoy you. It matters not how much you know, look over every lesson preparatory for the recitation that you may be able to make plain every point therein. It is not the lengthy lesson, but how well they understand and the most that can be gotten out of the short one that counts. Have frequent reviews and thorough work. Teach by objects as far as is practicable; a child remembers what he sees far longer than what you tell him. It is important that in the beginning a child should like what he reads and that lessons should not be so difficult as to mar his pleasure. Care should be taken to illustrate. Live teachers tell means to explain by the use of objects. When the child can enjoy the lesson the result will be twofold.

One of the essentials is to teach the children the effects of narcotics upon the human system, such as alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, etc. Here is where the foundation of temperance lies. If a child becomes familiar with the injuries done by using narcotics he will not be as ready to begin their use, as when ignorant of the effects. The best time to leave a bad habit is before beginning it. The ungraded schools which we are obliged to countenance in the country districts are a great disadvantage. I sometimes think that to have a large building in the center of the town—as they do in some places—would be more satisfactory in the end.

I would urge upon teachers to portray events in a clear, captivating way; also, to read biographical sketches in a very beneficial. It lays the foundation for further historical reading. The child finds the most inspiring examples of good citizenship in becoming familiar with the lives of our great Americans, such as Franklin, Washington, Webster, Lincoln. To acquaint them with the heroes who have come down to us through song and story is to create a desire for literature. Have outline drawing, teaching the child to represent objects with a pencil; script forms, phonetic drills. In this we find material for seat work. Encourage cleanliness and a desire to improve the grounds; plant trees and flowers; get the children interested in watching their growth and learning about them. In this way they can learn botany without being conscious of it. We ought to take as much trouble in the country where we can raise flowers so easily as they do in London. There, where land cannot be obtained, the children's play-yard is on the roof of the school building. The children keep fine plants growing there.

In speaking of your schools or scholars always say something good or say nothing. You will find some good in every one, if that is what you are looking for. Remember the poem—

"Do not look for wrong and evil.
 You will find them if you do.
 As you measure to your neighbor
 He will measure back to you.
 Look for goodness, look for gladness
 You will find them all the while,
 If you bring a smiling visage
 To the glass you meet a smile."

Look well to the ventilation. When a scholar gets dull and stupid, it means a lack of good air, and perhaps exercise. Open the windows; let the scholars stand, give them exercise by the means of callisthenics. After they have been playing out of doors and come in all perspiration, look out then for the draughts of air. Children take cold easily. Be careful what you promise children. Make large scholars examples for small ones.

Call upon all the parents; do not pass one. You will by so doing better understand their requirements. Encourage the parents to visit you. Teach kindness to animals and to the aged. As long as you are the teacher of a school, the scholars under your care out as well as in the school-room.

During cold, damp days see that the pupils have their wraps on properly. Always recognize your pupils wherever found. If a teacher has the faculty she can make those bad boys become her best. I do not believe in partiality. It is an abomination and will bring trouble. Teachers are too apt to praise the brilliant pupils. Of course, we appreciate them, but the one who has to study twice as hard to accomplish the same is the one to whom credit is due. I always taught my pupils that the one whose character was best, was the best in reality. I cared not whether his clothes were broadcloth or overalls, his parents rich or poor.

One child has an ability to teach, another will make a blacksmith but never could become a teacher. Train them for the trade they like best and your money will not be lost. To gain the co-operation

BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
 Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

tion of parents, gain the co-operation of the pupils and you will have them. Teach music, there is nothing like it to drive away care. If you had a little forsaken one in your school, make of him, let him see he has a friend in you, and the kind, encouraging words you speak may be the means of changing his whole life and cause the pupil to remember you years later. For

"Little things, aye, little, make up the sum of life."
 A word, a look, a single tone, may lead to calm or strife."

SAGADHOC COUNTY FAIR.

[CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.]

Flowers.
 Best basket of cut flowers, Herbert Merrow, Topsham, 1st; Mrs. W. S. Noyes, Topsham, 2d; Miss A. Thompson, Topsham, 3d. Best bouquet, Mrs. Z. H. Noyes, Topsham, 1st; Mrs. Geo. Howard, Topsham, 2d; Mrs. Geo. Howard, Topsham, 3d. Best dish of flowers, Mrs. W. S. Noyes, Topsham, 1st; Mrs. Z. H. Noyes, Topsham, 2d; Mrs. Geo. Howard, Topsham, 3d.

Preserves, Canned Fruit, and Jellies.
 Collection jellies, Mrs. W. S. Noyes, Topsham, 1st; Mrs. E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 2d; Mrs. E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 3d. Collection preserves, Mrs. W. S. Noyes, Topsham, 1st; Mrs. E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 2d; Mrs. E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 3d.

Fancy Work.
 Best collection needle work, Miss S. A. Thompson, Topsham, 1st; Collection of needle work, Mrs. E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 2d; Mrs. E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 3d.

Domestic Manufactures.
 Carpeting, 10 yds. Mary L. Meserve, Topsham, 1st; Adelaide Smith, Bowdoinham, 2d; Sadie E. Furston, Topsham, 3d. Wool blankets, Miss M. E. Tate, Topsham, 1st; Mrs. E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 2d; Mrs. E. W. Mallett, Topsham, 3d.

Bread.
 Adults, best loaf unbaked wheat, Mrs. J. L. Jack, Topsham, 1st; Mrs. A. S. Patten, Topsham, 2d; Mrs. A. S. Patten, Topsham, 3d. Children, best loaf unbaked wheat, Mrs. J. L. Jack, Topsham, 1st; Mrs. A. S. Patten, Topsham, 2d; Mrs. A. S. Patten, Topsham, 3d.

Lower Hall.
 Town collection, from Brunswick, T. P. Simpson, 1st; J. B. Roberts, 2d; Bath, Fred Wright, 3d. Town collection, from Brunswick, T. P. Simpson, 1st; J. B. Roberts, 2d; Bath, Fred Wright, 3d.

Best collection painting in art, John A. Cone, Topsham, 1st; M. C. Patten, Bowdoinham, 2d; Collection paintings in oil, John A. Cone, Topsham, 1st; M. C. Patten, Bowdoinham, 2d; Collection paintings in oil, John A. Cone, Topsham, 1st; M. C. Patten, Bowdoinham, 2d.

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MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.
 Cattle, 272; sheep, 199; hogs, 2; veal, 470; horses, 125.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.
 Shipments from Boston, 2,515 cattle and 130 horses. Latest cable gives cattle a quotation of 12 1/2 @ 12 3/4, dressed weight, with a slow market.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET.
 The movement in fair to common cattle not as good, but choice cattle well fattened worth as much as western. The demand not heavy especially on common cows intended for canning purposes, sales from 2 1/2 @ 5 1/4; unless fancy at 6 @ 6 1/2.

Sheep and lambs are not active and prices easy; bulk of western lambs at \$4 75 @ per cwt. and sheep for mutton at \$3 00 @ in Chicago. Country lot not worth any more if as much as western. Traffic in fat hogs continues good and prices ready. For western hogs, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2, live weight, is paid, and 5 1/2 @, dressed weight, for eastern.

Trade in veal calves off this week, many lots at 5 @ 5 1/2, and but few at 5 1/2 @ 6, but prices will go back with a little shortening in supply.
 Milch cows sold well last Wednesday, better than dealers expected, and specialties were early at market to start in again this week, but few left over last week. Prices about steady. Common grades, \$2 1/2 @ 3 1/2; extra cows at \$4 @ 4 1/2; choice milch cows, \$5 @ 6.

Market for horses, if of good quality, in good condition at firm prices. Big horses sell well at \$150 @ 200; chunks at \$100 @ 125; and small horses, \$50 @ 80.
 Note.—Our friend, I. C. Libby of Waterville, Maine, well known to every cattle man of New England, died at his home last Wednesday.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.
 F. W. Wornell sold 2 oxen of 2,830 lbs. each, for \$100 @ 110; 1 cow of 1,000 lbs., for \$60; 1 bull of 1,100 lbs., for \$60. W. W. Hall and Son sold 2 fancy 2-year-old steers raised by Harlow of Richmond, Me., that took the blue ribbon at the fair, for \$100 @ 110; 1 cow of 1,000 lbs., for \$60; 1 bull of 1,100 lbs., for \$60.

REMARKS.
 The Eastern trains came in well stocked with live stock of all descriptions. The call for the better quality of stock continues good and prices hold a fairly steady position. Butchers were in receipt of Western steers but not in such numbers but that they could buy Eastern and pay fair prices. They were firm in their position with regard to price. It is generally expected that steady prices will be effected for the next few weeks. Whatever premium cattle find their way to market find instant sale. Some store cattle of two and three years old found their way to market, taken for the purpose to feed for the next few weeks, and then put upon the market for beef.

AT BRIGHTON LAST WEDNESDAY.
 Fully 800 head of milch cows was on sale when one-half that number would have covered the requirements. A slow trade on all but the better class of cows, which sold at \$10 @ 11. Some of the best cows sold at \$10 @ 11. Some of the best cows sold at \$10 @ 11. Some of the best cows sold at \$10 @ 11.

Low sold milch cows from \$30 @ 40, 5 @ 6; 6 extra cows, \$40 @ 45; 2 @ 45; 8 from \$30 @ 35. Wardwell & McIntire sold 10 fancy Holstein cows, \$50 @ 60; 20 white cows, \$30 @ 40; 10 black cows, \$20 @ 30; 10 mixed cows, \$15 @ 20; 10 mixed cows, \$15 @ 20; 10 mixed cows, \$15 @ 20.

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Collector's Advertisement of Sale of Lands of Non-Resident Owners.

STATE OF MAINE.

Unpaid Taxes on Lands Situated in the Town of Fayette, in the County of Kennebec, for the Year 1898.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Fayette, for the year 1898, committed to me for collection for said taxes, interest and charges for the year 1898, and notice is hereby given that if said taxes, interest and charges are not paid on or before the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, the same shall be sold at public auction, for the amount due thereon, including interest and charges, to pay the town house in said town, on the first Monday of December, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name of Owner.	Description of Property.	No. of acres.	Total valuation of land and improvements.	Amount of taxes, interest and charges.
Augusta Savings Bank.	Land bounded on the north by land of W. E. Crocker, east by W. H. Richmond's mill pond, south and west by county road, north and east by land of T. V. Knox; south by land of C. W. Brown & Son; west by land of C. W. Brown & Son.	1/4	\$300.00	\$10.00
Sturtevant, L. R.	Land bounded on the north by the highway, south by land of W. E. Crocker, east by land of T. V. Knox; south by land of C. W. Brown & Son; west by land of C. W. Brown & Son.	10	80.00	3.16
Stevens, A. F., or unknown personage.	Land bounded on the north by the highway, south by land of W. E. Crocker, east by land of T. V. Knox; south by land of C. W. Brown & Son; west by land of C. W. Brown & Son.	74	1000.50	27.16
			1300.00	6.00

October 10, 1899. HORACE H. TOBIN, Collector of Taxes of the Town of Fayette.

VERMONT CREAMERY IN ASSORTED SIZE TUBS.

24 cents was a top selling price, and lots in large tubs were hard to move at over 23 1/2 cents, if at that rate. Creamery in boxes was not cleaning up well at 23 cents, and bids of 24 1/2 cents were accepted rather than bid buyers go away. Fresh dairy lots sold fairly at 20 to 22 cents, with some fancy selections at 23 cents.

Cheese.
 The cheese market maintains a firm tone, and trade is fair, considering the high prices. Sales of choice late made for the first time in several months, and though it is not easy to get more than 12 1/2 cents for large lots, it would be hard to buy first September under 13 cents. At a cost of 12 1/2 @ 13 cents, the country trade they should be well 13 cents here, and unless there is a great change in the situation this price or more will be the ruling rate before long. Stocks are small at all points.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The market the past week has shown less activity than for a number of months, nothing more than the usual considering the heavy demand the trade has gone through; prices continue to hold a firm position but not any higher. The question of vital importance to holders of domestic wool is whether prices in London have reached their highest point or will the downward tendency at last in September be continued, if the latter, then importation of foreign wools will set in, and the present tendency of advance will be arrested.